

(Original Translation)

**Outside rear view mirror for vehicles
preferably for motor vehicles**

The invention concerns an outside rear view mirror for vehicles, preferably for motor vehicles, according to the precharacterizing clause of claim 1.

In the case of outside rear view mirrors, it is known that mirror housings are joined with the mirror mounting bracket via a shaped plate spring. The manufacture of a shaped plate spring makes the outside rear view mirror more expensive and renders its assembly more difficult.

The invention has the task of forming the outside rear view mirror in accordance with the generic type in such a way that it can be cost-effectively manufactured and assembled.

This task is resolved for the generic type of outside rear view mirror according to the invention by the characterizing features of claim 1.

In the case of outside rear view mirrors in accordance with the invention, the mirror housing and the mirror mounting bracket are directly joined together via the locking device. Owing to this, one can save on the additional plate spring so that the mirror head, and thus the entire outside rear view mirror, can be manufactured cost-effectively and can also be assembled simply.

Additional characteristics of the invention emerge from further patent claims, from the description and the drawings.

The invention shall be more closely detailed based on two forms of embodiment represented in the drawings. Shown are:

Fig. 1 A front view of a mirror housing without mirror glass for an outside rear view mirror in accordance with the invention,

Fig. 2 A back view of a mirror mounting bracket insertable into the mirror housing,

Fig. 3 The mirror mounting bracket according to figure 2 in a front view,

Fig. 4 The mirror housing with locked in mirror mounting bracket in a front view,

Fig. 5 The mirror housing with the locked in mirror mounting bracket in a rear view,

Fig. 6 An enlarged representation of a section along the A-A line from figure 4,

Fig. 7 An enlarged representation of a section along the B-B line from figure 4,

Fig. 8 A representation according to figure 7 with a repeat flashing indicator light inserted into the outside rear view mirror,

Fig. 9 The locking area between the mirror mounting bracket and the mirror housing according to figure 7 in an enlarged representation,

Fig. 10 A rear view of the mirror housing according to figure 1,

Fig. 11 In a longitudinal section, the mirror head of the outside rear view mirror in accordance with the invention,

Fig. 12 In a longitudinal section, a second form of embodiment of the mirror head of the outside rear view mirror in accordance with the invention,

Fig. 13 In a longitudinal section, a repeat flashing indicator light which is to be inserted into the mirror head of the outside rear view mirror according to the invention, in accordance with figure 12,

Fig. 14 An enlarged representation of the locking area between the mirror mounting bracket and the mirror housing according to figure 12,

The outside rear view mirror for vehicles has a mirror head 1, which is joined in a known manner to a mirror base plate (not represented) that is secured to the vehicle. The mirror head 1 can be folded against the mirror base plate in or opposite the direction of travel of the vehicle. It is possible to mechanically adjust the mirror head 1 by means of a motor from the position of use to a position for parking in which the mirror head will be located to the side of the vehicle. It is possible that the mirror head 1 can pivot against the mirror base plate in and opposite the direction of travel of the vehicle around one single upright axis. It is also possible to provide two separate upright pivoting axes for both pivoting directions of the mirror head 1 opposite the mirror base plate.

The mirror head 1 has a mirror housing 2 (figures 1 and 10) and a mirror mounting bracket 3 which slides into the mirror housing 2. The mirror housing 2 has a circumferential lateral wall 4 which projects from a back wall 5 and which is advantageously designed as one piece together with the former. The lateral wall 4 delimits an opening 6 in which a mirror glass (not represented) lies that is supported on the mirror mounting bracket 3. On the side facing the mirror base plate (not represented), the mirror housing 2 is open (figure 1). Through this insertion opening 7, the mirror mounting bracket 3 can be inserted into the mirror housing 2. The back wall 5 of the mirror housing 2, which, in the installed position of the outside rear view mirror, faces forward in the travel direction of the vehicle, is bellied.

From the inner side 8 of the back wall 5, a wall section 17 stands out which is provided with two sectionally U-shaped profile sections 9 and 10 (figures 1 and 6) which extend in the insertion direction of the mirror mounting bracket 3 and which respectively form an insertion tunnel 11 and 12 into which the mirror mounting bracket 3 engages with respectively one positive locking component 13, 14 in a manner yet to be described (figure 2). The two insertion tunnels 11, 12 are closed on their front ends in the insertion direction of the mirror mounting bracket 3. The profile sections 9, 10 are each advantageously designed as one piece together with the wall section 17 of the mirror head 1.

In the area between the two profile sections 9, 10 lies a snap-in tongue 15 (figure 1) which is provided with a catch piece 16 on its free end. The snap-in tongue 15 engages into a catch recess 17' or catch opening (figure 7) of the mirror mounting bracket 3. The elastically springable formed snap-in tongue 15 is designed to freely collar/catch and tapers in the direction toward its free end. As shown in figure 1, the width of the snap-in tongue 15 in the area of the profile sections 9, 10 more or less corresponds to the distance between said sections.

The wall section 17 is internally inset opposite the inner side 8 of the back wall 5. It has a U-shaped sectional profile and lies at a distance from the inner side 8 of the back wall 5 as seen in the insertion direction of the mirror mounting bracket 3. The wall section 17 delimits a receiving chamber 18 (figure 6) for an additional light 19, that is, for example, the repeat flashing indicator light.

The two positive locking components 13, 14 of the mirror mounting bracket 3 lie with a spacing between them and are parallel to one another. They are formed to be the same and project past the mirror mounting bracket 3 (figure 3). The two positive locking components 13, 14 are respectively provided with a bevel 22, 23 on their longitudinal sides 20, 21 lying opposite one another in the direction of insertion. Owing to these bevels 22, 23 which run to converge in the direction of the free ends of the positive locking components 13, 14, a secure insertion of the positive locking components 13, 14 into the insertion components 11, 12 is ensured. On their one side, the positive locking components 13, 14 are provided with a stop 24, 25 which extends perpendicular to the longitudinal extension of the positive locking components 13, 14 and with which the positive locking components rest against a front face 26, 27 of the profile sections 9, 10 in the installed position. The stops 24, 25 are advantageously formed by a shoulder surface lying perpendicular to the upper side of the positive locking components 13, 14, as figure 6 shows for the positive locking component 13.

During assembly, the mirror mounting bracket 3 is inserted through the insertion opening 7 into the mirror housing 2 in such a manner that the positive locking components 13, 14 penetrate into the insertion tunnels 11, 12 of the mirror housing 2. The bevels 22, 23 ensure that the two positive locking components 13, 14 reliably penetrate into the insertion tunnels 11, 12. The secure connection between the mirror housing 2 and the mirror mounting bracket 3 is achieved by means of the snap-in tongue 15. Upon insertion of the mirror mounting bracket 3, the front edge 28, in the insertion direction,

from which the two positive locking devices 13, 14 perpendicularly project (figure 2), comes to rest over the snap-in tongue 15. Upon insertion of the mirror mounting bracket 3, the snap-in tongue is elastically bent away until the catch piece 16 can catch into the catch opening 17' (figure 7). In order that this catch process may reliably proceed, the mirror mounting bracket 3, as shown in figure 9, is provided with an increasingly sloped surface 30, in the direction of insertion on its underside 29 facing the snap-in tongue 15, upon which the catch piece 16 comes to bear. Due to the oblique position of this sloped surface 30, the snap-in tongue 15 is elastically pushed away during the insertion process until the catch piece 16 can catch in the catch recess 17'. In this position, the mirror housing 2 and the mirror mounting bracket 3 are securely connected to another without any hindrance. The positive locking components 13, 14 ensure in a simple and reliable manner that the mirror mounting bracket 3 arrives effortlessly into its exact position of installation.

The mirror mounting bracket 3 can only be removed from the mirror housing 2 when the snap-in tongue 15 is elastically pushed down upon far enough so as to release the catch piece 16 from the catch recess 17'. Then the mirror mounting bracket 3 can be pulled counter to the direction of insertion, out from the mirror housing 2. Access to the snap-in tongue 14 [sic; 15] is only then possible when the mirror glass has been removed or pivoted to the side. Then the snap-in tongue 15 can be elastically bent away with the proper tool through the opening 6 (figure 4).

In the catch position, the snap-in tongue 15 advantageously lies against the mirror mounting bracket 3 under initial elastic tension so that the mirror housing 2 and the mirror mounting bracket 3 are connected to one another in the direction of insertion without any play.

The connection between the mirror housing 2 and the mirror mounting bracket 3 is achieved by the described design of the mirror housing

and of the mirror mounting bracket in a simple manner. The mirror mounting bracket 3 and/or the mirror housing 2 are each advantageously comprised of a one-piece plastic component. The insertion process can therefore be realized simply and cost-effectively. Additional components such as shaped plate springs are not required. Based on the described design, very little space is required and a very flat mode of construction ensues. As a result of the described initial tension in the snap-in connection, secure interlocking results between the mirror housing 2 and the mirror mounting bracket 3. In order to achieve high vibration proofing of the mirror housing 2 and/or of the mirror mounting bracket 3, the positive lock components 13, 14 are preferably braced in the insertion tunnels 11, 12 of the profile sections 9, 10.

During the insertion procedure of the mirror mounting bracket 3 into the mirror housing 2, a sloped surface 30' of the mirror mounting bracket 3 in conjunction with a sloped surface 31 of the catch piece 16 (figure 9) ensure that a tolerance balance is achieved for the insertion procedure. The sloped surface 30' delimits the catch recess 17' in the insertion direction of the mirror mounting bracket 3.

Adjoining the wall section 17 are more or less mutually parallel lying side walls 32, 33 (figure 1) that stand off from the back wall 5. The snap-in tongue 15 lies at a spacing distance between the side walls 32, 33 (figure 1). With a spacing distance from the free end of the snap-in tongue 15, the side walls 32, 33 are connected to a mutually integrated and advantageously designed one-piece crosspiece 34, which advantageously lies at the height of the upper edges of the side walls 32, 33 and which is configured at a distance from and above the back wall 5.

On the underside of the mirror mounting bracket 3, prominences 35, 36 (figure 2) are provided acting together with the side walls 32, 33. During the insertion procedure, they arrive close to the wall section 17 on the

upper edges of the side walls 32, 33. These regions of the side walls 32, 33 thus form butting cant.

The additional light 19 is secured in the receiving chamber 18 in a known manner and has a light pane 37 (figure 6) which, in the installed position, lies in the back wall 5 of the mirror housing 2 and is oriented toward the front in the travel direction of the vehicle. The additional light 19 is, for example, a repeat flashing indicator light which is designed in a known manner. The end of said light that is opposite the mirror base plate slightly stands over the outer side of the back wall 5.

In the form of embodiment according to figures 12 through 14, the additional light 19 interlocks between the mirror housing 2 and the mirror mounting bracket 3. As the figures 12 through 14 show, at the height of the profile sections 9, 10, the mirror housing 2 is provided with a protruding cam 38 which catches into a recess 39 of the housing 40 of the additional light 19. The cams 38 respectively lie behind one insertion pocket 41 into which the positive lock components 13, 14 of the mirror mounting bracket 3 interlock with a form fit. The positive lock components 13, 14 are both designed to have the same design as in the previous form of embodiment. The free space sectional area of the insertion pockets 41 tapers in the direction of insertion of the mirror mounting bracket 3, which is designed to correspond to that of the previous form of embodiment. In the installed position, the positive lock components 13, 14 lie on the upper face of the insertion pocket 41 (figure 14). Adjoining the insertion pocket 41 is an upward oriented edge 42 opposite the direction of insertion which provides for ensuring that upon insertion of the mirror mounting bracket 3, the positive lock components 13, 14 securely arrive into the insertion pockets 41. In the installed position, the positive lock components 13, 14 rest up against a sloped surface 43 at the edge 42. The sloped surfaces 43 of the positive lock components 12, 13 thus form stop faces by which the depth of insertion of the positive lock components 13, 14 into the insertion pockets 41 is determined.

Upon assembly, the mirror mounting bracket 3 with its positive lock components 13, 14 is inserted into the insertion pockets 41 of the additional light. At the same time, the snap-in tongue 15 catches into the catch recess 17' (figure 9) of the mirror mounting bracket 3 as described based on the previous form of embodiment. In this manner, the mirror housing 2 and the mirror mounting bracket 3 are safely connected to one another without risk of loss. Furthermore, the mirror housing 2 is interlocked by the cams 38 in the catch recesses 39 of the housing 40 of the additional light 19. In this manner, the mirror housing 2 and the additional light 19 are form fittingly joined together. Based on this form-fit, the additional light 19 can no longer be pulled out from the outside rear view mirror so that the mirror housing 2 and the additional light 19 are joined together securely without risk of being lost.

In the represented and described form of embodiment, the housing 40 of the additional light 19 has two recesses 39 into which respectively one cam 38 of the mirror housing 2 catches. For a loss-proof union between the mirror housing 2 and the additional light 19, a single cam 38 also suffices and accordingly, a single catch recess 39 as well.

With an edge area 44, the wall section 17 of the mirror housing 2 overlaps the insertion pocket 41, which rests against the underside 45 of the edge area 44 (figure 14). The underside 45 transitions over into the generated surface of the cam 38. Thus a stop is formed for the insertion pocket 41 on the wall section 17 of the mirror housing 2.

The mirror head 1 can be comprised of additional elements in the mirror housing 2 such as, at the least, a surround light to illuminate the ground area next to the vehicle, an antenna, a heating device for the mirror glass, a step motor to adjust the mirror glass, at least a loudspeaker, components of a garage door opener,

such as a transmitter, a global positioning system [GPS] module and such similar. Additional components can even be housed in the mirror mounting bracket on which the mirror head is guided, such as, at least, a surround light, a repeat flashing indicator light, switching devices for controlling elements housed in the mirror head and such similar.